

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please rewrite paragraph [128] as follows:

[0128]

Then, height data of the rough surfaces (light emergent surfaces) of the light control films (9) to (12) were measured by using a laser microscope (VK-9500, KEYENCE CORP.) with an objective lens of magnification $\times 50$. The measurement interval in the plane was about $0.26\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. Since one field of the objective lens of magnification $\times 50$ is $270\text{ }\mu\text{m} \times 202\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, an automatic coupling function was used to obtain surface height data of a region of $1\text{ mm} \times 1\text{ mm}$. The measurement was performed at arbitrary 5 positions on each light control film, and averages of slopes of the curved surfaces to base planes (θ_{nv}) were calculated by using these surface height data. Further, A_{sk} was calculated in accordance with the aforementioned formula (5) by using the same surface height data. The results obtained for the light control films (9) to (12) are shown in Table 1 (unit of slope is "degree"). Further, by using a turbidimeter (NDH2000, Nippon Denshoku), hazes of the light control films (9) to (12) were measured according to JIS K7136:2000. The measurement results are also shown in Table 7.

Please rewrite paragraph [0158] as follows:

[0158]

Then, the light diffusive sheets of Comparative Examples 10 and 11 were each incorporated into a 15-inch edge light type backlight unit (one cold-cathode tube was provided for each of upside and downside), and front luminance was measured. That is,

the light diffusive sheets of Comparative Examples 10 7 and 11 8 were each disposed on a light guide plate so that the rough surface should serve as the light emergent surface, and the luminance was measured at each emergent angle for the parallel and perpendicular directions with respect to the light source (cold-cathode tubes) at the center of the backlight unit (1 inch = 2.54 cm). The results are shown in Table 16.